

Business Notices.

GRAVEL, KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, AND ALL
diseases of the bladder, are soon relieved and cured by
BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which are also the best medicine for fe-
vers and colds.

CHAS. GRAVEL, in Two Weeks.
Luz, Onondaga County, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1862.

My Dear Sir: I received your letter acknowledging draft on
Metropolitan Bank for thirty dollars, for Brandreth's Pills,
which have been largely sold in this town for the last thirty
years and their sale and usefulness continue to extend.

Within a few weeks one of the most respectable of our citi-
zens was severely afflicted with Gravel; no less than eight medi-
cal men were called in, with a view of giving relief to the
severe pain, which caused the patient to utter piercing cries,
which were heard a block off. The doctors exerted their skill in
vain; as a last resort, Brandreth's Pills were purchased from
me. The first dose of six gave ease, and two boxes effected a
perfect cure within two weeks. I shall be pleased to refer to
the patient, if you deem the case worthy of investigation fur-
ther. In our town there are persons who have been cured of
almost every disease, by the use of these Pills alone, which
caused their reputation to be very great. Be sure and see my
"new supply are fresh pills; my customers do not like stale
pills."

Your friend and Agent,
many years standing,
ASA FILLMORE.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.
To secure against counterfeits, ask for Brandreth's Pills in
New Style:

and the first box purchase, if possible, at No. 294 CANAL-
ST., or No. 4 UNION SQUARE. You can never be cheated by spu-
rious pills, after you have seen the new style of putting up.
B. BRANDRETH, N. Y.

The office is not in the Drug Store, on the corner of Broad-
way, but

No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
BRANDRETH'S PILLS and No. 294 are printed in Gold
Letters on the wrapper.

IMPORTANT FACTS.—Constant writing for
six months has done cheaper with Gold Pens than with
Steel Pens; therefore, it is economy to use Gold Pens.
The Gold Pen remains unchanged by years of continued
use, while the Steel Pen is ever changing by corrosion and
wear; therefore, perfect uniformity of writing is obtained only
by the use of the Gold Pen.

The Gold Pen is always ready and reliable, while the Steel
Pen must be often condemned and a new one selected; there-
fore there is great saving of time in the use of the Gold Pen.
Gold is capable of receiving any degree of elasticity, so that
the Gold Pen is easily adapted to the hand of the writer;
therefore, the nerves of the hand and arm are not injured, as is
known to be the case by the use of Steel Pens.
See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another
column.

GREAT FIRE IN FELTON-ST.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.
The Safe that preserved the books, papers, and money for
A. S. Foster, bookseller in Fulton-st., at the fire on Sunday, the
26th inst., was one of the best of the kind.
"WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER."
Depot for the sale of this safe is removed to
No. 18 JOHN-ST., near Broadway.
G. W. WILDER & CO.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC
For 1862.

This popular ALMANAC is now ready.
PAPER COVERS, 12 copies for \$1.10; 100 copies, \$8.00; postage
paid. By Express, \$7 per 100. Cash orders solicited.
We can supply back numbers of the Tribune Almanac for
years 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864. Price 12
cents each, post paid. Address: THE TRIBUNE, New York.

At JEFFERSON, 573 Broadway, Ladies' Bal-
maine, 573 Broadway, Ladies' Balmaine, 573 Broadway, Ladies'
Children's, \$1.25 and \$1.37. New, cheaper, elegant interior.
All goods warranted at JEFFERSON, No. 573 Broadway.

PATENTS obtained for new inventions of every
description. Fees contingent on success. No patent, no pay.
For particulars, address ALON. BROADBENT, Patent Solicitor,
No. 80 E. Washington, D. C.

ALL ARTICLES FOR SOLDIERS.
At Port Royal, Fort Mifflin, Morris, Washington, and
other points occupied by our Army, should be sent at half
rates by HARRISON'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE
TUBES, No. 2 Vesey-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters
(Military Shoulder Straps and Abdominal Supporters com-
bined). Elastic Bandages and Mechanical Appliances for De-
formities. A female attendant.

RUPTURE CURED.—DR. RIGGS'S Multipedal
Traction changes the several curatives. Water-proof, and
cannot be injured. No. 2 Barclay-st.,
New York.

MILK & CO., No. 37 CANAL-ST., Ladies'
BALMAINES, \$2 and \$2.50; MISSES', \$1.50 and \$1.75;
CHILDREN'S, \$1.12 and \$1.37; White Satin, Kid, and Lisle
GARTER BOTS and BIRTHS for Ladies and Parties, at
MILK & CO., No. 37 Canal-st.

EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE.
And the recorded testimony of thousands prove that
JAYNES' EXTRACTOR, without exception, the most valu-
able remedy in the world for Croup, Croup, Croup, Bron-
chitis, Croup, Consumption, Whooping Cough, and Pulmo-
nary Complaints. Sold by HARRISON & Co., and Druggists
generally.

COLDS, INFLUENZA.

The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful
sources of PNEUMONIA and BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS. Expe-
rience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily
and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, re-
course should at once be had to "BROWN'S BALNEO-
THERAPY," or LOZENGES, for the Influenza, Cough, or Irrita-
tion of the Throat, be ever so slight, as by this precaution a
more serious attack may be effectually ward off.

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications.
Wherever intended for insertion must be authenticated
by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for
publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to
"THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

Mr. F. C. BURNETT, at the Telegraph Office, Sing Sing, N. Y.,
receives THE DAILY TRIBUNE by the early train each
morning, and will be happy to serve it to every order.

Special attention is called to the advertise-
ment of Gen. Van Vleet, in another column,
asking for proposals for furnishing Government
with 1,450 cavalry and artillery horses imme-
diately.

Among our Havana news, published on
another page, we have a piece of intelligence
concerning the pirate Sumter, and a sketch of
the manner of his escape from the Iroquois.

It is stated that one of "Dr. Ives's" papers,
found when he was taken to Fort Lafayette,
was a pass admitting him at all hours to the
War Department, signed by Gen. McClellan.

The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr.
Morrill of Vermont, providing for the emanci-
pation of slaves in the District of Columbia,
and for the compensation of their owners, will
be found elsewhere, reported in full. It is Mr.
Wilson's bill, with slight changes.

The Rev. Mr. French, just returned from
Port Royal, brings letters of strong appeal to
the Northern people for clothing and shoes for
the thousands of contrabands within the lines
of Gen. Sherman's command. We understand
measures are taking for a large meeting at an
early day, and that it is designed to extend the
call as widely as possible.

The Board of Supervisors, at a special meet-
ing yesterday, changed their memorial to the
Legislature so as to ask for \$1,000,000 instead
of \$1,200,000 for the new Court-House. A
resolution was passed calling on Greene C.

Bronson for his opinion of the legality of the
Sheriff's charge of term fees on suits brought
by the Exchequer Commissioners against unlicensed
liquor-dealers. As these fees amount to nearly
\$10,000 a year, this is a matter of some in-
terest to the public. It cannot be urged that
in these suits the Sheriff incurs any liability,
and it is believed that the law allows him to
collect these fees from the parties defendant.

The Treasury Note bill was yesterday passed by
the Senate, with some amendments, already printed
in THE TRIBUNE. Previous to the passage of
the bill a vote was had on Mr. Collamer's propo-
sition to strike out the legal tender clause; this
amendment was rejected, 17 Yeas to 22 Nays.
The interest of the five-year bonds is raised to
71 per cent. The notes authorized by the act
of July 17 are included in the provisions of this
act. The interest on the debt is to be paid in
coin. The amendment providing deposits at 5
per cent interest was rejected. On the final
vote there were only nine Nays. The strong
speech of Mr. Sherman is printed in full.

We print this morning a long and most in-
teresting letter from our Port Royal corre-
spondent, in which he goes minutely and with
care into the question of the slaves, and what
to do with them. General Sherman proposes
that the Government shall take charge of the
plantations coming into its hands, shall raise
the cotton, employ and pay the negroes, keep-
ing the latter under a strict but kind discipline
of overseers. He also proposes that suitable
teachers be provided for the blacks, and that
religious instruction be given. Our corre-
spondent refers to some conduct toward the
slaves on the part of one or two Union officers
which should be sharply looked into.

Mr. Henri Wikoff yesterday went before the
Judiciary Committee, the President having
previously been with the same Committee, and
answered the question as to the person who
surreptitiously furnished him with an advance
copy of the President's Message. Though it is
not certainly known what the answer was, it is
understood that the White House gardener,
Watt, was the delinquent. It will be remem-
bered that the Potter Investigating Committee
had something to say with severity about this
man, and the Senate refused to confirm him as
a lieutenant in the army.

A letter from a spy in Paducah was found
in Fort Henry after its capture, giving in six
closely written pages a very minute description
from personal inspection of the construction of
the gunboats, their armament, most vulnerable
points, etc. The writer did not give the
strength of our land forces, because, thanks to
the prompt and rapid movements of General
Grant, nobody in Paducah could learn it. The
letter contains so much individuality that in
the hands of an efficient detective it would be
likely to lead to the discovery of the author.
To ferret out, convict, and hang one of these
spies who infest our ranks would be worth a
victory to us. They are represented as very
numerous in the Department of the Missouri,
many often being employed for the purpose,
passing to and fro from Price's army along the
western border of Missouri to his friends in
the northern part of the State. We trust that
General Halleck will give the matter the at-
tention which it deserves.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS

We have nothing additional of importance
from Ronoke Island. We shall probably re-
ceive the official report of the affair in a very
short time. Great anxiety is felt to learn the
extent of our losses and the names of those
who have fallen on the field. An escaped
Union man from Norfolk confirms our previous
impressions concerning the bewildering effect
of our victory upon the Rebels. He says that
Norfolk was placed at once under martial law,
and that volunteers for the defense of the city
were called for; an interesting fact connected
with this call is that the volunteers declined to
come.

From Tennessee we learn that Commander
Foote, with the gunboats St. Louis, Louisville,
and Pittsburg, left Cairo for the Cumberland
River and Fort Donelson on Tuesday night.
In consequence of several retarding incidents,
the expedition was not expected to reach its
destination till Thursday morning. The Caron-
delet was to join it at Paducah. No attack
was to be made till the land and naval forces
were completely ready to join their operations.
Trustworthy authorities declare that on Sunday
there were not far from 35,000 men at and
near Fort Henry. The battle to take place at
Fort Donelson will thus be a most formidable
one, and the result of it will be looked for
with a lively interest, though with no appre-
hension of disaster.

In the recent gunboat expedition up the
Tennessee, the most intelligent of the inhabi-
tants who greeted our troops with so much joy
said that the approach of our army would be
met by the uprising of 50,000 men; there is
no doubt of the genuineness of the Union feel-
ing thus spoken of. Nothing can be got from
the Southern press except stupid lies,
these men say, and the journals are con-
trolled by politicians. A positive reign of
terror has existed throughout that country.
For the sake of trying the temper of the
Tennessee Rebels, they were the other day
given another opportunity of fighting; as the
gunboats were going up the river, it was
known that a regiment of cavalry were a
short distance back from the bank. A small
force of marines, 130 men, were set ashore
and sent to attack the cavalry; the latter did
not wait for a near approach, but turned tail
and fled like the wind, leaving behind them
their camp and a large amount of valuable
camp property.

From Missouri we learn that Gen. Sigel was
on Tuesday within four miles of Springfield.
Price had left that place and betaken himself
to the battle-field of Wilson's Creek, where he
perhaps intended to make his long talked of
stand. Sigel was probably in Springfield on
Wednesday or Thursday.
Gen. Fremont is to have an important com-

mand in Texas, it is stated, though no partic-
ulars are given.

PICK-LOCK JOURNALISM.

If you ask the next patron of THE Herald
you meet, why he takes that journal, when he
knows it to be utterly devoid of principle,
honesty, patriotism or decency, he will almost
certainly answer—"I take it for early news."
He has listened to its crowing and blowing
over its achievements in early news-getting till
he has been lulled into the belief that there
must be something in them; and its occasional
assumptions of confidential relations with courts
and cabinets, and of important information
thence derived, have lent a coloring of truth to
this pretense. How it achieves those successes
is now revealed. Mr. Henri Wikoff is admitted
to some sort of back-stairs intimacy with cer-
tain underlings at the White House, and thereby
obtains a premature glimpse of the President's
Message, and thereupon telegraphed to THE
Herald a synopsis of its contents, in advance of
its delivery to Congress. Congress, not relish-
ing this sort of enterprise, hauled Mr.
Wikoff over the coals, and on his refusing to
tell how he obtained access to the Message,
shut him up to afford him time for recollection.

Reflection must convince any one of the im-
propriety and probable mischief of such prema-
ture publicity of important documents. The
President may see fit, on the very eve of
sending a Message to Congress, to cancel or
retract that portion of it which bears on our
relations with some foreign power; and, if the
substance of what he originally inserted is
already known, the change may cause him
serious embarrassment and mortification. If,
for example, he had first inserted in the rough
draft of his Message an intimation that Mason
and Sidel were not to be surrendered to Eng-
land, and had afterward concluded to omit
all allusion to the subject, the fact that his
original paragraph was already substantially
public, would prove a serious annoyance and
fetter. The public should know nothing of the
contents of such a document until the Clerk
commences its reading in the House of Repre-
sentatives.

So with regard to the gleaming of informa-
tion from the several Executive Departments.
Whenever the time has arrived at which such
information may properly be made public, it is
not merely proper but imperative that such
publicity should be not special and partial, but
open and general. Whenever the Secretary of
State, of War, or of the Navy, has information
in his department which may properly be made
public, he should cause it to be transcribed,
and either posted on a bulletin accessible to all,
or deposited at some desk accessible to all,
hours to the representatives of the press, with-
out favor or distinction. No news-gatherer
should be permitted to disturb a Minister of
State with inquiries for news, and any reporter
who undertakes to obtain special advantages
by promises of support or threats of opposition
on the part of the journal wherewith he is
connected should be made acquainted with the
boot-leather and out-doors in the fewest possi-
ble number of seconds.

It is certain that we have now a Secretary
of War on whom wheedling and bullying are
alike wasted. A fulsome compliment and a
screed of abuse are alike disregarded by him.
May we not hope that, not alone in his de-
partment but in all, the rule is now to be
firmly fixed that no journal is to be favored or
slandered in the dispensation of intelligence, but
that whatever is ready for publication is to be
placed promptly and fully within the reach
of all?

The Heads of Departments and the leaders
of our armies have only to indicate to any cor-
respondent of THE TRIBUNE that any move-
ment of troops or other news is not yet ready
for publication, and if a word is thereafter
transmitted concerning that matter until the
injunction is removed, we will make short
work with the transgressor. True, we have
no belief that any movement has ever been
neutralized or frustrated by any premature
publicity through our columns; and we cannot
but see that the Generals who pretend to have
suffered most by such indiscreet revelations are
those who never make any movements, except
in retreat. But no matter; our correspond-
ents with the several armies and expeditions
are to be governed implicitly by the wishes of
those in command of such armies or expedi-
tions, so far as prospective military or naval
movements are concerned. And we beg the
public to note that the only instances in which
we have misled our readers with regard to the
results of Military movements—in the case of
the Bull Run and Ball's Bluff disasters—our
errors were caused by the Military censorship
of the telegraph, whereby the truth was sup-
pressed and falsehood transmitted instead.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The situation in Mexico, as may be seen by the
news published in other columns, has assumed
an aspect entirely new and unlooked-for. Our
advice by the former mail announced the
transmission of a joint manifesto from the
Allies, addressed to the authorities at the Mexi-
can Capital. Strangely worded as that docu-
ment was, it conveyed, or was supposed to
convey, an appeal to the actual Government of
the State, to receive the mission in a friendly
spirit, and take part with the invading Powers
in re-establishing order. The answer to this
appeal, according to the news which we pub-
lish to-day, has been given in definite terms.
Mexico, contrary to all foreseeing or expecta-
tion—has agreed to accept the intervention of
France and England, but rejects that of Spain.

Here, then, is a new difficulty of no common
kind, which will task the utmost resources of
diplomacy to get over. Spain is not necessary
to the intervening Powers, even if force has to
be employed; much less is she necessary to a
peaceable Convention. What, then, are the
two great Powers to do with their companion?
By cutting her acquaintance, they may unite
this Mexican knot apparently without any fur-
ther resort to arms than has already been
made. By dispensing, however, with the Span-
ish contingent, they break a treaty deliberately
entered into with the Spanish Government, and
insult the proud men of Castile, in order to
gratify the humors of a peer and bankrupt

State. Thus, we see the situation becoming
more complicated hour by hour, with the pros-
pect of a premature disruption of an alliance
neither honest in its conception nor fair in its
dealings.

THE RIVER FLEET AND FORT HENRY.

Those who peruse this morning our Special
Correspondent's narrative of the expedition
which owes its origin, and in great part its
success, to the judgment and skill of Com-
mander Foote, will read much more than the
story of a brilliant feat of arms. The chief sig-
nificance of the achievement on the Tennessee
River will be found to lie in the fact that the
expedition was carried out on a line beyond
the beaten track of inland warfare. The de-
vice of finding available military highways,
which superabundant rain-storms only serve to
improve, and of supplementing eager but
slow-moving land-forces, by naval armaments,
well protected and soundly equipped for their
task, has now been tested, with a success
which hardly admits of being qualified. If no
such victory as that which we report to-day had
followed the advance of the River fleet from
Paducah to Fort Henry—if, instead of having
planted the Union flag on one of the strongest
Rebel forts of the South-West within forty-
eight hours of the appearance of the National
forces in the territory of Tennessee, the fleet
had merely maintained its position until the
army under Gen. Grant had advanced to in-
vest the fort; the mission of the armed flotilla
would have amply met the expectation of its
designers. As it is, the victory is essentially
two-fold, and represents at once the triumph
of a well-adjusted Union force, and the success
of a scheme of warfare, new at least to our
experience of war.

In estimating what has been achieved by
Commander Foote, it is well not to overlook
the fact that the project of a river armament
had been regarded with very general distrust.
The experiment was held to be of more than
doubtful value, and a failure in the initial
attempt would have doubtless damned it effectually
for all time. Without noisily defying popular
unbelief, the Flag Officer in command
seems quietly to have relied on his own self-
consciousness; and in piloting his fleet for sixty
miles along the Tennessee River, through a
hostile territory, he entered at least upon no
holiday pastime; while his appearance within
1,700 yards of Fort Henry, without further
concert with General Grant, than the under-
standing that the land forces should advance
as rapidly as the marching difficulties permitted,
showed that the Commander had measured his
work, and was determined to execute it. The
fleet was composed of seven boats only, four
of which appear to have been iron-clad; and
for the manning of these, Commander Foote
had a mixed force of landmen and under-
graduated seamen, amounting in all to about
six hundred. The Fort which this singularly
unpretending armament was designed to reduce
occupied, as our readers are aware, a position
of great strategic importance, since it formed
the key to ground which, once in the posses-
sion of the National Army, would enable them
to flank the great Rebel strongholds of Colum-
bus and Bowling Green. The Fort, with its
surroundings was occupied by a Rebel force
six thousand strong, and mounting seventeen
guns of the largest caliber, it was deemed suf-
ficiently defended for a prolonged resistance
against any assailing land force. The letters
and documents found in the deserted camp,
after the surrender, showed that the occupants
expected to remain in possession at least till
midsummer; and the large magazine supplies
proved that a siege of some duration had been
taken into account.

The attack itself, steady, cool, and effective
as it was, presents little for comment. The
iron-clad boats naturally took the advanced
position, discharging only their bow-guns; and
while they served as a protection to their
wooden companions, whose shot was thrown
over the leading vessels into the fort, they
presented the smallest possible target for the
guns of the Rebels. In spite, however, of this
precaution against the steady and vigorous fire
of the fort, a well-aimed shot struck the boiler
of the boat Essex, disabling the vessel, with
the further loss of several lives—a casualty
which will doubtless suggest additional protec-
tion for the machinery of boats in future opera-
tions. And in this view the lesson may have
been cheaply purchased. The extent to which
the disaster told for the moment, must have
been limited; for such was the subsequent
vigor of the assailing force that in little more
than an hour the fort surrendered—the
garrison numbering some hundred, including
the general in command, being taken prisoners
of war, while the occupants of the outlying
defenses fled precipitately and in the wildest
disorder, ineffectually leaving behind whatever
baggage and valuables they possessed.

The absence of the subsidiary land forces
under Gen. Grant from a participation in the
attack is accounted for on grounds which re-
flect no shadow of discredit on that officer.
His position at the time when the fleet came
in sight was only four miles by a direct line
from the Fort; but, in order to reach a point
where he could invest the Rebel fortifications,
a journey of twelve miles had to be undertaken,
over a country where—as our correspondent
assures us—"water was standing on all the
low grounds, and the valley roads were quag-
mires." Such speed as could be made Gen.
Grant no doubt did make; but the panic in the
Rebel quarters which must have followed the
appearance and the action of the river fleet
seems to have been too severe to permit the
Confederate troops to bide the approach of the
National army by land. No doubt had Gen.
Grant reached the intended point a few hours
earlier few of the enemy could have escaped.
But, on the other hand, if Commander Foote
had delayed the commencement of his at-
tack from the river, he would have done so
at great peril, in the face of an authentic re-
port that the garrison of Fort Henry was to
receive large re-enforcements from Bowling
Green without delay. The conclusion, then,
seems to be simply just that there was neither
reckless precipitance on the one hand, nor un-
accountable delay on the other; while not only

was the immediate object of the expedition at-
tained in the capture of an important strategic
position, but the great fact was thereforc
established that an armed river force, so essen-
tial to the progress of the national army in the
South-Western States may be made over-
whelmingly effective—in defiance of extempo-
rized forts, sub-aqueous torpedoes, and the
chivalry which follows a right-reverend gen-
eralship. For the rest, let us be content that
these South-Western advances are bringing to
light much sleeping loyalty, and a black popu-
lation, politically well-informed, and ready to
do duty for the nation and the Government.

A LESSON.

Delaware is one of the only two States that
claim to be at once Democratic and loyal—New-
Jersey being the other. Delaware was a Demo-
cratic Governor, two ditto U. S. Senators,
and a ditto Legislature—being represented in
the House by Mr. Geo. P. Fisher, who was
elected by the combined Republican and Bell-
Everett vote. Her Legislature has just closed
its annual session, whereat nothing was done
to strengthen the hands of the Government for
its struggle with red-banded treason; on the
contrary, no provision was made for collecting
the small Direct Tax imposed by Congress at
its Extra Session, though each State is al-
lowed 15 per cent for making such collection.
Of course, this Legislature intends that it shall
not be collected.

Mr. Senator Bayard, the leader of the Dela-
ware Democracy, gave notice months ago that
if his State should sustain what he was pleased
to style the policy of Coercion, he would re-
sign. He does not resign; and it is but fair
to presume that the course of the expiring
Legislature, if not dictated by, is eminently
satisfactory to him.

Suppose our other Loyal States had such
U. S. Senators and Legislatures, how should
we be enabled to prosecute the War for the
Union?

There are true and loyal men who yet
call themselves Democrats, but the leaders
and master-spirits of that party are not heartily
in favor of putting down the rebellion. Free-
men of New-Hampshire! look at Delaware and
take warning!

YANCY TEACHING US.

Mr. William L. Yancey of Alabama is well
known to have been in Europe since last
Spring as an agent of the Rebellion, devoting
his time and his pen to the commendation of
the Jeff. Davis Confederacy to the sympathies
and favor of France and England. The fact
that he has repeatedly in former years made
speeches in favor of the reopening of the Afri-
can Slave-Trade—or, as he explains them,
against the constitutionality of the act of Con-
gress suppressing that Trade—having been
cited against him in the English press, Mr.
Yancey addressed to THE DAILY NEWS (Lon-
don) a letter from which we extract the
following:

"Allow me to say further, that no charge has been made
against the South and its Government, as to Slavery, that is
not, when true at all, true also to the North. Note the fol-
lowing facts:

"Both the Federal and Confederate Constitutions are based
upon a great political distinction between the white and
colored races, namely, liberty to the one, and requiring the
servitude or slavery of the other."

"Both of these Constitutions demand that the master shall
be protected in his possession of his slave, and both guarantee
that if a slave is run away he shall be returned into the hands of
his owner."

"In both Governments, therefore, the fugitive Slave Laws
were enacted during the first Administration of such an office
and signed by George Washington. This law was altered
and amended at the instance of Mr. Adams, but it was never
abolished by a Northern or Southern President, Mr. Fillmore."

"In both Constitutions, it is provided that the Congress shall
at any time be called out, if necessary, to put down all
attempts by the slaves to rebel and throw off their servitude."

"Both the Federal and Confederate Constitutions are based
upon the same principle, namely, that the slave is not to be
freed, and that he is to be returned into the hands of his owner."

"The question of the slave is not a question of color, but of
property. The slave is a property, and as such he is to be
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